SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt. July, 1805.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Francis Wheler Hood, Eſq. nephew to Lord Hood, to Miſs Caroline Hammond, daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart.

Edward Jerningham, Eſp. to Miſs Middleton, daughter of Nathaniel Middleton, Eſq.

The Reverand H. C. Iſham to Miſs Buller.

Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Macnamara, daughter of John Macnamara, Eſq.

Lieut. Colonel Smyth, of the 83d Regiment to Miſs Canteil, of Bath.

The Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar, to Miſs Hunt.

The Hon. Berkley Paget, ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge to Miſs Grimſtone, niece to Lord Viſcount Grimſtone.

J Stable, Eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet, to Mrs. Sears, widow of Lieut. Col. Sears, of the Bengal Artillery.

Captain Purvis, of the 1ſt Dragoons, to Miſs Randall.

At Leeds, Col Straubenzee, of Spenithorne, to Miſs Buckle, of Wakefield.

At Lichfield, I. Hotham, Eſq. Major in the 14th. Regt of foot aſſiſtant quarter-maſter-general of the forces within the North Inland Diſtrict, and ſon of General Hotham, to Miſs Bird, of Beacon-place, the eldeſt daugh- of Thomas Bird, Eſq. of Norton-lodge, Worceſterſhire.

At Kidderminiſter, Mr. *Dolittle*, of Kingſwood, to Miſs Gill, Alveley, Salop.

Captain Boothby, *Aide-de-camp*, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, to Miſs Jenkinſon, niece of the ... Liverpool.

At Newton St. Cyres, John Truſcott, Eſq. a Lieut. in the ſervice of the Hon Eaſt India Company at Bengal and ſon of the late Admiral Truſcott, of Exeter, to Miſs Mary L. Gorwyn.

At Powderham, Captain Foy, of the Royal Artillery to Miſs Sophia Courtney, ſiſter of Lord Viſcount Courtney.

At Old Aberden Lieut. Col. Arthur Forbes, late of the ...ad regiment of foot, to Miſs Iſabella M'Leod, ſecond daughter of Dr. Roderic M'Leod, of King's college Aberdeen.

William Galbraith, Eſq. of Ballinaſloe, Captain in the royal Iriſh Artillery. to Miſs Crowe, daughter of Richard Thomas Crowe Eſq. of Grange county, Galway.

The Hon, George Knox, ſon of Viſcount Northland, and M P. for Dublin Univerſity, to Miſs Anne Staples, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart.

At Cork, Captain D. Weſt, of the 96th. Regiment to Miſs Oliver, daughter of the late Thomas Oliver, Eſq. of the Cuſtom houſe.

At Newcaſtle, county Tipperary, Bryan Lonergan, Eſq. to Miſs Margaret O'Kearney, daughter of Thomas O'Kearney Eſq

Capt E. O'Brien, of the Royal Navy, and Nephew of the Marquis of Thomond, to Miſs Hotham, eldeſt daughter of Gen. Hotham, and neice to Lord and Sir Beaumont Hotham.

At Tulfold, Staffordſhire, Mr. T. Jukſip, aged 79, to Mrs. M Hollingſhead, aged 98 years, both of Meer Heath, after a courtſhip of 25 years; the bride was attended to church by her *great-grand-daughter*.

At Butterwicke, Lincoln, Mr. T. Wood of that place to Mrs. Dobſon, of Staxton. The united age of this happy Couple is 163 years. She is the bridegroom's *fifth* wife, and he her *third* huſband.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Ballycaſtle, Mrs. Mary Boyd, relict of Hugh Boyd Eſq.

Charles Ingleby, Eſq. of Ouſtwick, near Settle.

John Robinſon, Eſq of Goſherton, Lincolnſhire.

At Wyton, Thomas Moorhouſe Bramley, Eſq.

At Wakehurſt Place, Suſſex, Joſeph Peyton, Eſq. Admiral of the white, in his 80th. year.

At Bury, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hockley, of the 7th Battalion of the Royal Army of reſerve.

Robert Mitchell Robinſon, Eſq. of Nottingham-place.

Sir W. Kemp, bart. of Norfolk.

George Hammond, Eſq. of Clifton, Glouceſterſhire.

Lady Anne Agnes Erſkine, aged 65, ſiſter to the Earl of Buchan and the Hon. Thomas Erſkine.

Iſaac Clarke, Eſq of Clapton, Middleſex.

Lewis Lloyd Bowen, Eſq. of Coventera.

James Barton, Eſq of Penwortham, Lancaſhire.

Henry Caſtleman, Eſq. acting barrack-maſter general.

Sir Richard Glode.

Thomas William Temple, Eſq. of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge.

The Hon Colonel G. Napier, comptroller of army accounts in Ireland.

At Colney Hatch, John Paſley, Eſq. in his 76th. year.

George Trippe, Eſq. late Captain in the 25th. Regiment of foot.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Sir David Rae, of Eſkgrove, bart. Lord juſtice clerk of Scotland.

Sir William Hart, knight of the order of Staniſlaus.

Major Lawrence Parſons, of Pembroke Place, King's County, Ireland.

At Longnor Park, Robert Corbett, Eſq.

William Goſtling, Eſq. Captain of the invalids in the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant John Wilby, of the Royal Navy.

At Newcaſtle, Lieutenant- Colonel Blakeney.

John Berkeley Burland, Eſq. M P. for Totneſs.

James Bourdieu, Eſq of Coombe, near Croydon.

At St. Andrew's, John Rotheram, M. D., F. C. S. E., profeſſor of natural philoſophy in that univerſity,

In Dublin, Maynard Chamberlain Walker, Eſq. barriſter-at-law.

At Chippenham, Bucks, Jacob Bryant, Eſq. aged 89.

The Counteſs Dowager of Shaſbury.

Paget Bayley Eſq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and brother of the Earl of Uxbridge.

Lately, Lady Georgina Canning.

William Sheppard, Eſq of Styleſhill, near Frome.

John Utterſon, Eſq of Marwell-hall, Hampſhire.

At Greenwich, Capt. Ralph Wilſon, of the Royal Artillery.

Capt. Geary, 24 years a Commander in the Navy

At Exmouth, John Savage Foljambe Eſq. of Rotherham.

Captain Renou, of the Zealand.

At Shoreham, aged 28, William Henry Benet Eſq. only ſon of Sir William Benet, of Fareham, the laſt male of a very ancient and reſpectable family

At Broadlands, near Romſey, the Dowager Viſcounteſs Palmerſton.

At Winceſter, Sir Thomas Rivers Gay, bart.

On board the Swiftſure, Sir John Orde's flag-ſhip, Dr. Henry Bowles, brother of the Rev. W. Liſle Bowles.

Colonel Hamilton.

Dr. Thomas Gibbon, phyſician at Hadleigh.

Nicholas Ridley, Eſq. a Maſter in Chancery.

PARIS—20th. March.

The Conſulta of State, in conſideration of the unanimous opinion of the Conſulta, and of the Deputation aſſembled on the 15th.—in conſideration of the Sixtieth Article of the Conſtitution, decrees,

I. The Emperor of the French, Napoleon the Firſt, is King of Italy.

II. The Crown of Italy is hereditary in the direct & lawful deſcendants, whether natural or adopted, from male to male, and to the utter excluſion of females and their deſcendants—without, however, his right of adoption extending to any other perſon than a Citizen of the French Empire, or of the Kingdom of Italy.

III. Whenever the foreign troops ſhall evacuate the Kingdom of Naples, the Ionian Iſles, and Iſland of Malta, the Emperor Napoleon ſhall then deliver over the hereditary Kingdom of Italy to one of his lawful male children, whether natural or adopted.

IV. From this epoch the Crown of Italy ſhall never after be united to the Crown of France, and the ſucceſſors of Napoleon I. in the kingdom of Italy, ſhall conſtantly reſide in the territories of the Italian Republic.

V. In the courſe of the preſent year the Emperor Napoleon, by the advice of the Conſulta of the Deputations of the Electoral Colleges, ſhall give to the Italian Monarchy a conſtitution, founded on the ſame baſe with that of France, and on the ſame principles with thoſe laws which he has already given to Italy.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

February 21.

THE KING *v.* PARSINGTON, ESQ. & J. T. EDWARDS.

This was a trial on an indictment for a conſpiracy, in charging J. Townſend Foreſter, Eſq. a Gentleman of Worceſterſhire, with a crime not fit to be named among Chriſtians. It was ſtated, that the object of this conſpiracy had been to force Mr. Foreſter to a ſeparation from his wife, between whom, and the Defendant Parſingham, a criminal intercourſe was ſuppoſed to exiſt. Edwards was a dependant of his. After a full hearing of the whole caſe, which occupied the Court for fourteen hours, the Jury found both the Defendants.—*Guilty*.

CONSTANTINOPLE DEC. 30th.—Marſhall Brune, previous to his departure, is ſaid to have delivered a copy of the note communicated by M. Talleyrand to Halet Effendi, the Ambaſſador of the Porte at Paris. This note expreſſes much aſtoniſhment that the Porte had refuſed to acknowledge the Emperor Napoleon, conſidering that France had been from time immemorial the faithful friend and ally of the Ottoman Emperor. It concludes by advancing that the preſent conduct of the Porte but ill accords with that pride which has invariably characterized her ſince ſhe places herſelf, without any ſufficient motive, under the controul of a foreign power.

VENICE, FEB. 20.—According to ſeveral Italian newſpapers, the ſtay of his Holineſs the Pope, at Paris, will be much longer than had at firſt been ſuppoſed, there being matters of high importance to be adjuſted between the Holy Father and the French Government.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Windham brought forward his motion, for improving our military ſyſtem, with a view to render the defence of the country more permanent. The Hon'ble Gent. then took a comprehenſive view of the different ſyſtems lately adopted for raiſing men, which he totally diſapproved of. The force of the country, he obſerved, conſiſted of the Volunteers, the Militia, the Regular Army, the artillery, light horſe, &c. If the volunteer ſyſtem was good, why were they not *all* volunteers? if the military was the beſt, why not have *all* military, and why have ſeparate troops for *ſeparate* ſervices? He entered at length into the nature of Recruiting the army, the volunteer and pariſh recruiting ſyſtem, which he condemned. He then took a review of the army in its aggregate, compoſed of 140,000 men, which he afterwards diſſected into particular parts, and inferred, that out of the whole there were not more than 47,000 purely Britiſh, which, applied for the military purpoſes of defence, he ſaid, was as nothing, and rendered it abſolutely neceſſary that ſomething ſhould be done by Parliament to place the country in a better ſtate of ſecurity.

Having ſaid thus much, the Hon. Gent. ſubmitted ſome propoſitions as the beſt means of placing the army on that footing, which could alone render the defence of the country permanent and laſting. In the firſt place, he would do away all obſtructions to recruiting the REGULAR ARMY; he would not entirely depart from the ballot, but would have the militia eſtabliſhment kept low. He next adverted to military honors and diſtinctions—a limited ſervice inſtead of a ſervice for life—a ſolemn renunciation of drafting men for colonial ſervice—a reformation in the diſcipline of the army, courts martial, &c. &c. and concluded by moving,

"That it be referred to a Committee of the Houſe, to reviſe the acts paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for the defence of the country, and to conſider what further meaſures are neceſſary to be adopted to make that defence more permanent."

Mr. Canning entered into a defence of Mr. Pitt's Bill paſſed laſt Seſſion, defended the volunteer ſyſtem, contending, there ſhould be a force between the militia and the regulars; and concluded with giving his decided negative to the motion. *Sir W. Young* ſaid a few words in favor of the motion, when the queſtion being loudly called for, the Houſe divided, for the motion, 96; againſt it, 242; majority, 146. *Star 21ſt. February.*

The election for the county of Hertford, took place on Monday, on which day the numbers being for Mr. Baker 1556, Mr. Brand 1076, the latter candidate declined the conteſt.

M. Chappe, the inventor of the telegraph, died at Paris on the 3d. of January.

On Friday, the Bill of Indictment preferred againſt Mr. James Thompſon, of Ludgate-hill, linen-draper, for ſetting his houſe on fire, was by the Grand Jury returned "*Not found.*"

The conſideration of Mr. Juſtice Johnſon's caſe has been adjourned by the Court of Common Pleas, in Ireland, to the firſt day of next term.

The period for the enemy's attempt on our ſhores has been ſo often *fixed* and ſo often *poſtponed*, that one would be almoſt tempted to conclude their *preparations* likely to be *endleſs*.

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. | WEDNESDAY, 31st. July 1805. | Number 1034.

EUROPE

Inv stments.

Mes . Waddel Inverarity and Co.
Beg leave to acquaint their
FRIENDS,
THAT THEY ARE NOW RE EIVING
THE E TENSIVE
AND WELL CHOSEN

INVESTMENT

OF
CAPTAIN J. STEWART,
OF THE
Hon'ble Company's Ship
VINDHAM,
WHICH WITH
EXTENSIVE SELECTIONS,
FROM
Other Ships in the Roads,
COMPRISES
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT
of

urope Goods,

CONSISTING OF

CLARET from the Houses of Maxwell and Keys, Walker and Mc Clary, Urquhart and Robertson, Gledstone's and Nesbit, Orbans and Co. and George Bridges.

HOCK, from Paxton and Majoribanks,

PORT WINE and SHERRY, from the first Houses.

PALE ALE from Hodgson.

s STORES,—consisting of fine York Hams—Neats Tongues—Pickled Sheeps Tongues—Salmon salted and pickled—Red and Pickled Herrings,—Pickles of sorts—French and Spanish Olives,—with a variety of Sauces, also Scotch and Pearl Barley and new Currants,

CONFECTIONARY from HOFFMAN—consisting of Raspberry Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies, preserved Raspberries & Strawberries, Brandy Fruits and Comfits of various with Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, and Sirop de Framboise aux Vinaigre.

BOOTS and SHOES,—Kid Slippers, Ladies and Children's Shoes from Hoby.

GIBSON's Military and Hunting Saddles, Bandy Harnesses, Cutting, Pheaton, Curricle and Bandy Whips.

CARRIAGE and PALANKEEN LAMPS, with CHARIOT & PALANKEEN FURNITURE,

CLOTH, superfine thick Scarlet, and Blue, Welsh Flannel, Blankets, Boat Cloaks, & Coats,

HATS,—a fashionable assortment of Ladies Beaver, Children and Youths, with Gentlemens Round, Helmet, and Opera.

HOSIERY,—Gentlemens and Ladies Silk and Cotton Stockings, and White Silk Mitts and Gloves.

MUSLINETS, DIMITIES, IRISH LINEN, and a variety of CHINTZ FURNITURE.

OFFICER'S Rich Gold and Silver EPAULETS, Gold and Silver LACE and Braid SASHES, SWORD KNOTS, Morrocco and Buff BELTS, Regulation FEATHERS and Turkish DIRKS with rich Furniture.

A fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, Straw and Chip Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces and a general assortment of HABERDASHERY.

JEWELLERY a neat Assortm

CHRONO ETERS by Marge ,

from Savigny—consisting of Pen Knives, Scissars, Nail Nippers, Instruments for the Teeth, Lancets and Razors in Ca , also Town made Table Knives and Forks,

PERFUMERY from Smith and Nephew, in small Boxes adapted for Families,

FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS,

STATIONARY in small Portable BOXES,

MAHOGANY Writing DESKS, Dining TABLES, Pembroke TABLES, and Gentlemen's Tool CHESTS,

GLASS-WARE—consisting of G be and Wall Lamps, Glass Plated and Mahogany Pedestal Shades and plain Table Shades, Elegant Cut Glass, Desert Sets, with Butter and Sugar Basons, Salts, Muffineers, Finger Cups, Jelly Glasses and Covers, Hookah Bottoms, &c. &c. &c.

Europe Investments Continued.

A few sets of elegant enamelled and plain Wedgwood QUEEN'S-WARE, with Desert to match.

A General Assortment of Block Tin and Iron COOKING UTENSILS, PLATED CANDLESTICKS of different patterns.

PATENT SHOT and GUN POWDER, FLINTS and a general ass rtment of SHOOTING TACKLE.

A handsome and well finished double barrelled GUN by Mortimer.

A small pent of Swinden's Garden and Canary Seeds.

BOOKS from Black and Perry.

SHIP CHANDLERY, Linseed Oil and Paints.

WITH
A VARIE OF OTHER ARTICLES.

☞ W. I nd CO. have a quantity of
MADE RA in Pipes,
which they can recommend, at 150 to 200 Pagodas per Pipe, also
Real Holland's Gin, Coniac
Brandy, and old
JAMAICA RUM,
WITH
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF

CHINA GOODS,

Of the very best Quality.

Advertisement.

A. GOODALL

Taylor and Shop-keeper,
BEGS LEAVE TO
AC HIS FRIENDS
AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE HAS
FOR SALE:

SUPERFINE fashionable CLOTH and BUTTONS for Gentlemen's Coa s—fine IZARIES, PUNJUM a d NANKEENS—Gentlemen's Round and Opera HA S—Youth and Children's Ditto—POCKET COMPASSES—Hessian and Military BO TS—Reeve's COLOURS—ESSENCE of PEPPERMINT—EAU DE LUCE—true ESSENCE of AROMATI VINEGAR—Tooth BRUSHES, &c.—Regula ion FEATHERS—Que , Plats, and FLASHES.

MADEIRA in Pipes and Bottles,
PORT WINE and BRANDY,
GIN in Cases, &c.
Postillion's Long WHIPS, Bandy ditto.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate, Effects, and every other Property of the late LIEUT. CHARLES JAMES COLLINS, of the Honorable Companys 1st. Battalion 19th. Regiment Native Infantry, deceased at Ganjam, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mr. DAVID JOHNS, all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property, to the said Administrator at Vizagapaam.

Vizagapatam, 18th.t July 1805.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones and Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On the 10th. Day of August next ensuing,
A LARGE
AND
VALUABLE COLLECTION
of

BOOKS,

Cat. ogues are ready for Delivery.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 1st. August,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 O'clock,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

TWO Europe Stuffed SOFAS—a Mahogany Round Breakfast TABLE—a handsome Bengal made Sea COT with Drawers—Mattras, &c. &c.

A Black-wood BUREAU—a Teak-wood Writing DESK—a Teak-wood COT—Two Camp COTS—Two ditto TABLES, &c. &c.

A FEW ARTICLES OF

PLATE,

GLASS & CHINA-WARE,

A Piece of Superfine Queens Royal SCARLET CLOTH—One piece of Superfine BROWN CLOTH

And at 11 o'Clock,

Forty eight Berkeley, and Forty two PINE CHEESES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES D BIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-RO
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 1 of Augu
At 12 O'clock.
IP
AT
ONE HALF PIPE
OF
OLD

Madeira Wine.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,
A CAPITAL
ORGANIZED UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTE,

HANDSOMELY ORNAMENTED
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,
SUNDRY
EUROPE ARTICLES,
CONSISTING OF

FASHIONABLE Opera, Round, and Children's HATS—BOOTS and SHOES—OILMAN's STORES—CONFECTIONARY—SADLERY—GLASS-WARE—LAVENDER and HONEY WATER—Steers OPODELDOC—AROMATIC VINEGAR—EAU DE LUCE, &c.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

A Handsome Pannelled CURRICLE, with Hood, almost new, and a pair of Black PONIES perfectly quiet and goes well, with a pair of Plated Harness.

HORSES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
By HEEFKE FAURE & CO.

A CAPITAL Gray Saddle Horse 14 hand high, perfectly sound and quiet and of a Pleasent Pace, about 7 years age,

A Bay Saddle Horse of a good Figure, a Pair of Bay Carriage Horses about 15 hands high.

A Gray Manilla Horse of a large size, about 7 years of age.

The above Horses may be seen any time at their Rooms.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 2d. August,
At half past 10 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF

CUTLERY,

Consisting of

FLUTED Ebony Handled Table Knives and Forks:
White Bone ditto.
Ditto Pocket Knives,
Polished Razors,
Penknives,
Ladies Steel Scissars,
Powder Knives,
Powder Flasks,
Single and Double Shot Bags,
Spectacles,
Ivory Combs,
Razor Straps,
Elegant Ladies Mahogany working Boxes,
Gentlemens Mahogany Writing and Dressing Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO

Twelve Pieces of White Salampores,
Twelve pieces of 14 Punjum Cloths,
Four pieces of handsome Palempores, which will be put up one piece in a Lot.

At 1 o'Clock,

A Strong Chesnut Saddle Horse, about 15 hands high perfectly sound and quiet, with a Kellys Saddle and Bridle.

A Chesnut Pegue Bandy Horse, perfectly quiet and goes well.

A Chesnut Saddle Horse,

second-hand Bengal Palankeen, with d, Moons, complete.

AND

Several other second-hand Palankeens.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 2d. August,
At 11 o'Clock,
The Undermentioned Articles,

TWENTY-THREE and half Dozen of Fruit,
Twenty-one Silk Handkerchiefs,
Five and half Yards of Coloured Coat Cloth,
One Roll of Checken Silk,
SEVEN PINE CHEESES,
AND
One Berkeley Ditto.

For Sale on Commission,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
THE UNDERMENTIONED

ARTICLES,

RECEIVED FROM
THE SHIPS IN THE ROADS,
IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

PICKLED TONGUES in Kegs,
Spiced SALMON in ditto,
BUTTER in Kegs,
HAMS,
PINE and BERKLEY CHEESE.
MILITARY, Hessian, and Half BOOTS,
Gentlemen's DRESS SHOES,
Ditto HATS,
Children's HATS, &c. &c.

A SMALL INVOICE
OF

SILK HOSIERY,

ALSO,
Ladies Shoes, Ribbons & Mitts,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Of different Paterns.
BANDY and JOCKEY WHIPS.
AND
A Variety of other Articles.

☞ *The whole will be sold on moderate terms.*

AN ACROSTIC.

ON SEEING A LADY AT A MADRAS ASSEMBLY.

" O! she doth teach the torches to burn bright.
" Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
" Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear."

ROMEO AND JULIET.

MARK! midst the boasted beauties, rare,
In this gay scene of peace and joy,
Say—who so shines, supremely fair,
So graceful, moves to melody?

By all the sylphs that hover here,
And guard the maidens of the plain!
Robb'd from some higher, happier sphere,
Love sure has brought her HERE to reign!
O'er each fond, conscious youth, to hold control,
With angel face and form, to charm the soul.

Madras, July 27, 1805. ****** ****

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 31st. July, 1805.

LETTERS from Cuttack of the 14th. instant, mention that the Right Honorable LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, had, on the morning of that day, proceeded to the Southward, on his return to the Presidency.

LETTERS from Poonah state, that COLONEL CLOSE had arrived at Surgum, and resumed his situation, as Resident at the Court of the Pieshwa.

On Saturday arrived the American Ship Virginia, Captain Ingraham; left new York 1st. February:—and on Sunday arrived the American Ship Alex. Hamilton, Capt. Spear:—this Ship sailed from Batavia on the 29th. of May, for the Isle of France, and arrived off Port Northwest on the 2d. Instant, when she was boarded by Commodore Osborne's Squadron, detained, and sent for examination to this Port, in charge of an Officer of the Squadron.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE.
OF
THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

ON the 18th. Instant about two o'clock, the Medusa's number was made by the Culloden, flag Ship of the Admiral, and a Gun fired as a notice, that the Noble Lord was in the Offing—this was immediately answered by another Gun from the Ramparts of Fort St. George. Every arrangement had been previously made by Government for the purpose of receiving this exalted character, with suitable honor and respect.

Soon after the Frigate came to an Anchor, the Hon. William Petrie Esq. Acting Governor, and their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of the Naval and Military Services proceeded on board, for the purpose of congratulating this venerable Nobleman, on his return to India.

His Lordship having appointed the next morning for [illegible] the same took place, as detailed in our supplement of the 19th Instant.

After his Lordship had passed through the street formed for his reception, he proceeded to the Ameer Baug, in a Carriage belonging to the Right Hon. the Governor, and in the Evening dined with MR. PETRIE.

On Saturday morning the Noble Marquis paid a visit to his Highness the NABOB, at his Palace at Chepauk, where his Lordship was received with the usual Honors and Salutes, and in the Evening dined with his Excellency SIR JOHN CRADOCK, K. B.

On Sunday his Lordship was entertained by MR. STRANGE, Member of Council, and on Monday by his Excellency Rear Admiral SIR EDWARD PELLEW Bt.

His Highness the NABOB of Arcot, returned his Lordship's visit on Monday morning, and received the usual Salutes from the Garrison of Fort St. George.

At nine o'Clock on Tuesday morning, his Lordship held a LEVEE for the purpose of receiving such Gentlemen as wished to be introduced—This, as may naturally be supposed, included the whole Settlement—the house was early crouded at every avenue, and every countenance appeared to express the high gratification the mind felt, at once more seeing this great private and political character in India.

His Excellency Sir John Cradock attended the Noble Marquis round the circle, for the purpose of introducing the company assembled.

The Levee was not over until half past ten o'Clock, when Mr OAKES came forward, and read to the Noble Marquis the ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of the Settlement, which his Lordship received with his accustomed politeness and affability, and replied, as detailed in the Extra Courier of the 24th. Instant.

His Lordship having fixed four o'Clock on Tuesday afternoon for his embarkation, the Honorable the Acting Governor, His Excellency Sir John Cradock, and Mr. Strange, waited on the Noble Marquis at the Ameer Baug, for the purpose of attending him to the Fort, at the gate of which his Lordship was met by the whole of the Civil and Military Services, and by most of the British Inhabitants of Madras—from whence his Lordship proceeded through a Street formed by the Troops in Garrison to the Sea Gate, where the Noble Marquis was received by his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, attended by the Captains of his Majesty's Squadron.

The Noble Lord's quitting the Shore was announced by a Salute of Nineteen Guns from the Garrison, at the conclusion of which, the whole of the Honorable Company's Ships in the Roads fired a like Salute, which was continued by His Majesty's Ships on his Lordship's reaching the Medusa.

His Lordship is attended by Colonel Robinson, Dr. Fleming, Major Reynell, and Captain Macleod.

HIS Majesty's Ship WEYMOUTH, Captain Draper, has arrived in the roads from England. She parted from the Indiamen lately arrived, in a Gale of Wind, soon after they had left Portsmouth.

THE Hon. Company's Ship WINDHAM, Capt. Stewart, touched at Point de Galle, on the 12th. Instant, and landed at that port, the Right Honorable Major General Maitland, & the other passengers for Ceylon.

The Windham has since arrived in the Roads,—PASSENGERS, Lieut. E. Frazer, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Fitzgerald, Cadets.

OFFICERS' WIDOWS & CHILDREN.

The following benevolent regulation to Officers' Widows and Children, bearing dated 17th. August, 1776, having, from being unknown to the unfortunate objects for whose relief it was designed, become obsolete in His Majesty's service, we have much pleasure in giving it publicity, for the benefit of such as my hereafter become entitled to this allowance:—

" When any Commissioned Officer shall he KILLED in action, his WIDOW and ORPHAN CHILDREN (if he leaves any) shall be allowed as follows:

" To a Widow, A FULL YEAR'S PAY, according to her husband's regimental commission: To each Child under age, and remaining unmarried, ONE THIRD of what is allowed the Widow; posthumous Children to be included.

" The Commanding Officer of the corps in which the slain Officer served, on demand, to give a certificate of his being killed in action, to his surviving Wife and Children, respectively, specifying the time when, and the place where the said accident happened, a duplicate of which certificate shall likewise be transmitted with the next monthly return."

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain MONTEATH, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate.

Colonel M'LEAN, after a period of thirty years service in India, to proceed to Europe on furlough, and Capt. MUNRO, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate.

Mr. Surgeon SCARMAN, to be Garrison Surgeon at Seringapatam.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Surgeon, is posted to the 1st. Battalion of Artillery.

Extracts of Letters from the Hon. Court of Directors. We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT STRANGE,
Major THOMAS NUTHALL,
Lieut. JOHN WOODLEY MORGAN.

Mr. THOMAS THACKERAY, a Surgeon on your Establishment, retired from our Service the 5th. Oct. 1804.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK ROSS, died the 24th. Aug. 1804.
Major General STEVENSON, 14th. February 1805.
Captain JOHN HAMMOND, 13th. ditto.
Capt. RICHARD MARRIOTT, 30th. January 1805.

Lieutenant Col. GABRIEL DOVETON, and Major ALEX DEAS, of your establishment have obtained our permission, to remain in England till the departure of the first Ships of next Season.

Captain Sir DAVID OGILBY, had likewise our permission to remain in England another year.

Captain STRICKLAND KINGSTON, is prevented from returning to his duty on your Establishment, on account of being detained a Prisoner in France.

We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, in part of the number we this Season agreed to sent thither.

H[illegible] WILLIAM RUMSEY—WILLIAM JONES.

BIRTHS.

At Seringapat[illegible] the [illegible] inst. the Lady of CAPT. FREESE of a Daug[illegible]

At Tranquebar, the Lady of JOSEPH LAUTIER, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 8th. Instant, in the Camp of the Subsidiary Force, serving His Highness the Nizam, COLONEL JOHN HALIBURTON.

In Wynaud, on the 16th. Instant, CAPTAIN THOMAS DICKSON, of the 1st. Battalion 5th. Regiment Native Infantry.

In Camp near Bellary, on the 20th. instant, LIEUT. G. W. HOLLINGWORTH, of the 1st. Batt. 16th. Regt. N. Infantry. He was beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

At Chicacole, on the 15th. instant, LIEUT. COLONEL DARREL CAREY, of the Invalid Establishment.

At Futtypoor Sicry, Bengal, CAPTAIN HENRY SHEARS, of His Majesty's 76th. Regiment.

At Muttra, LIEUT. G. ROBINS, and at Gwalior, LIEUT. J. HANNAY, of the Bengal N. Infantry.

At Bombay, Capt. C. O. STEPHENSON, of the B. Native Infantry—and Lieuts. SEYMOUR and WATSON, of the Marine.

On Thursday last, MR. JOHN BALFOUR, in the 51st. Year of his Age.

COLOMBO, 17th. July, 1805,

On Saturday evening, the Hon. Company's Ship Windham, Captain Stewart, arrived off Galle from England, having on board His Excellency Major General the Honorable *Thomas Maitland*, Governor of Ceylon, and his Suite.

His Excellency landed, with his personal Staff, at 12 o'clock on the Night of the 13th, with much difficulty and at a great risk.

PASSENGERS PER WINDHAM.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson—Hon. Major General Maitland—Lieut. Colonel Wilson, Dep. Qr. Mr. General—Major Robert McNab, Dep. Insp. General—Captain Clement Edwards, of Colonel Ramsay's Regt.—Lieut. Henry Stewart, of the Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. Wm. Nisbet, of Colonel Champagne's Regt.—Ensign Frederick de Fanning, H. M. 66th. Regt,—James Wright, Esq. Private Secretary to General Maitland—Messrs. Wm. Granville and Henry Hooper—Mr. James Maitland, Gen. Maitland's clerk—Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, and Ensign Sapte, of H. M. 19th. Regt.

The following letter has been received from Capt. MACKINTOSH, Commander of the Sarah.

To ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Sec. &c.

SIR,

I feel it my duty to acquaint you for the information of Government, that I was impelled to the necessity of running the ship Sarah of Bombay (late under my charge) on shore at Dunderoo on the afternoon of the 11th inst. rather than suffer her to become a prize to a French ship of the line and a Frigate, the latter of which was within gun-shot when we struck, but being apprehensive of his own safety I conceive, seemed solicitous to get on the tack leading off shore, and this has prevented making the crew prisoners—whom I have since got on shore by the means of rafts and small country Boats, with the exception of two lascars drowned in the surf: which has been so high as to make me fearful the casualties would have been numerous.

The Hon'ble Company's ship Brunswick surrendered about noon on the 11th. to the French frigate, which sent only a boat's-crew to conduct the prize to the Rear-Admiral, and continued in pursuit of the Sarah until the moment she struck. The enemy were first seen about 12 leagues West of Point de Galle, and as it was natural to imagine them friendly cruizers, we approached them to the distance that flags might be seen, and finding their only answer to a private signal, was the display of St. George's colours, we endeavoured to avoid them, which unfortunately proved impracticable.

I beg to mention, that the Commandant of Galle has obligingly furnished me with all necessary protection, and the constant attendance of CAPTAIN GIBSON, by whom alone the exertions of the Natives can be called forth, promises to save property that may considerably alleviate the general loss.

(Signed) C Mc'INTOSH.

Dunderoo, July 13th, 1805.

The Country ships, James Drummond and Cumbrian sailed from Bombay in company with the Brunswick and Sarah—but pated company in a gale of Wind off the Malabar Coast.

COLUMBO,—18th. July 1805.

At a Meeting of the Civil, Judicial and Military Servants of His Majesty, residing at Colonbo, held this day.

It was unanimously *resolved that* an Address be Presented to His *Excellency* the *Governor*, expressive of the high Sense entertained by the Meeting, of His Excellency's Mild and just Government, and of Respect and Attachment to His Excellency's Person.

That a Committee be appointed to draw up and present the Address Consisting of—

Robert Arbuthnot Esq.—Colonel Charles Baillie—The Hon. John Rodney.—Lieut. Col. Bridges—Samuel Tolfrey Esq.—Major John Wilson—Alexander Wood Esq.—Capt. Fred. Hankey.

The Committee having Retired, returned with an Address which was unanimously approved of—It was further Resolved, That His Excellency be requested to accept of a piece of Plate of the Value of 1000 Guineas.

Address of the Civil Judicial and Military Officers, resident at Colombo, To His Excellency The Hon. FREDERIC NORTH, Governor &c. &c. &c.

We now approach your Excellency with sincere regret; Deeply impressed with a sense of the Advantages we have derived from your Excellency's mild and just Government, we cannot view its Termination with Indifference. To your Excellency is eminently owing the Prosperity and Security these Territories enjoy. Amidst every impediment resulting from a War in the Interior, and under the pressure of severe physicial Calamities, your Excellency will have the satisfaction of leaving the Country you have Governed, in a state of the highest Improvement; its Revenues flourishing beyond our utmost expectation; the Enemy humbled and reduced, and the confidence of the Native Subjects of His Majesty in the power and resources of His Government, increased and confirmed.

The augmention of the Public Revenue, so important in itself, becomes still more valuable when we revert to its causes—to the confidence which the Natives have derived from the uniform integrity of your Public Acts and from the constant and successful attention you have paid, to open to them the Paths of Justice, and to provide for its speedy and pure Administration.

The Natives under your Government will long remember your Excellency with reverence and gratitude, as the Founder of Seminaries for their Improvement in Religion and Knowledge, and of [illegible] for the relief of their Sick and Poor, and most particularly, for the incalculable Blessings you have brought upon the Island by the successful introduction and rapid extension of Vaccination.

These are some of the prominent features of your Excellency's Public Conduct, but when combined with these; we reflect on your private Virtues and on those Talents and Acquirements which add a Lustre to your social Qualities; we have no other consolation for your departure but in turning aside from our Privation, to your Prospects, and reflecting that your Excellency will soon be restored to your Friends and Country, with a Character, high as it before stood, enhanced by absence and, unsullied by one act of injustice or Oppression.

We beg leave to offer to your Excellency the respectful expression of our attachment and esteem; our grateful acknowledgements for the uniform kindness we have enjoyed under your Government, and our unfeigned and fervent wishes for your future Health and Happiness.

To which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to return the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot express my sensations at this fresh mark of your kindness to me. It is to the cordial and zealous support and co-operation of every branch of His Majesty's service on this island, that I principally owe any success which I may have had, in overcoming Extraordinary calamities, and in securing the tranquility and promoting the happiness of these settlements—Their regard to my person, and good opinion of my conduct, have consoled my afflictions, and embellished my prosperity; and this unanimous declaration of their sentiments, at the moment when my long and eventful Government is about to terminate, must be at all times the Most Honorable testimony to my character, as it will be the most pleasing reflection of my heart.

Much as I am rejoiced at having obtained His Majesty's permission to return to my Native Country, and still more at the very Gracious terms in which that permission has been conveyed to me, I cannot leave, without a severe pang, connections so much endeared to me by merit, by habit, and by mutual good will. The liveliness of my remembrance of you, Gentlemen, cannot be increased by the splendid memorial which you have been pleased to offer me; but it will be cherished by me to the end of my life, and preserved as an additional pledge of that kindness which I so highly value and so gratefully feel.

CEYLON CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to Appoint the Honble and Rev. Jas. Thos. Twisleton to be President of the Court of Justices of the Peace, and Sitting Magistrate, for the Town, Fort and District of Columbo—Vice Baron Mylius.

John D'Oyly Esq. to be a Member of the Court of Justices of the Peace at Columbo, and President of a Court of Justices, to be held twice a Month, at Negombo.

Baron Mylius to be President of the Court of Justices to be held twice a Month at Caltura.

Wm. Carrington Esq. to be Superintendant of Cinnamon Plantations, vice Jonville resigned.

In addition to the Passengers on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Windham, as mentioned in our paper of Yesterday, the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, with a Detachment of that corps, have arrived in that Ship.

Lieutenant R. B. Delafons, S. Redyerd W. Colebrooke.

[B]OMBAY,—13th. July.

On Saturday arrived the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Princess Augusta, [illegible] Bennet from Mocha, which she left on the 28th. June. She is believed to have brought DISPATCHES for Government forwarded by Major Missett from Rosetta.

Egypt continues to be in great confusion. The Arnauts still keep detached. The Beys are in Upper Egypt, and the Pacha is in the Castle of Cairo.

The power of the Wahabees has not lately met with any check, and as their warlike enthusiasm is in no degree diminished, it seems probable that their territories will continue to spread, particularly to the South and West.

LORD VALENTIA was still at Mocha in the Panther.

Yesterday arrived the Ship Henry Wellesley, Capt. Reid, from Bussorah; bringing an OVERLAND PACKET. The Wellesley left Bussorah the [illegible] June.

LORD GARDNER had succeeded ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS in the command of the Channel fleet, the latter being obliged to retire from indisposition.

The French fleet from Toulon had passed the Straits and joined the Spaniards.

The troops of the Secret EXPEDITION embark[ed] at Portsmouth, and were to proceed to the Mediterranean to join the Russians.

Sir Thomas Trowbridge was to sail early in April with the ships for Bombay and China.

CALCUTTA,—13th. July.

On Saturday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the Ship Warren Hastings, Captain Scott, from Penang.

PASSENGERS;—Walter Farquhar, Esq. and his Lady, and Captain Blake, late of the Ruby.

The CALCUTTA, belonging to this port, formerly commanded by Captain Drysdale, which was cut off at Borneo three years ago, and converted into an Armed Ship, in the service of the Rajah of Sambas, had been attacked in Sambas River, by the H. C. Cruizer LES FRERES UNI, Lieut. Deane, and carried after a sharp action, in which Les Freres Uni lost one man killed and six woundeed. Les Freres Uni had arrived at Penang with her Prize.

Yesterday arrived from Bombay the Ship Olive, Captain Matthew, left the 18th. ultimo.

PASSENGERS—Scott Waring, Esq. and his Lady, and Mr. Samuel Speake.

FORT WILLIAM,—4th. July 1805.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint MAJOR GENERAL C. GREEN, to the Staff of this Presidency. Major General C. Green is appointed to officiate as Vice President of the Military Board, during the absence of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

LONDON,—12th. April.

A resulation was passed on Friday last by the Court of Directors, that all the Company's Officers on furlough *under* the rank of Major-Gen. who have been one year in England, shall *return* to their duty in India, by the ships of the present season.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Young, of Ramsay's Regiment, Assistant Quarter-Master in North Brit[ain, vice] Campbell, deceased.

Letters received from Holland repre[sent that] country to be in a state of absolute bankruptcy. The taxes have now reached so nearly to the whole amount of all private incomes, that nothing but the new impost upon capital can be relied upon for any emergencies of the state. Several vessels which had arrived laden with British colonial produce had been seized by the French; and some British subjects have been arrested.

A new order of Knighthood, it is said, will be instituted at Vienna, which will bear the name of St. Leopold.

The French army in Italy has received an extraordinary reinforcement. A considerable body of troops has even been ordered to join it from the army of the coast on the Channel.

The Legislative Body of Paris, on the 6th. celebrated the festival of the inauguration of the Emperor's Bust. The ceremony, which was uncommonly splendid, commenced at seven in the evening.—The statue of the Emperor, which is placed in the Hall of the Legislative Body, represents him with the Civil Code in his hand. The pedestal bears this inscription —" TO NAPOLEON, FIRST EMPEROR; the Legislative Body; Fontanes, President; Delatre, Sacopin, Nienot-Vaublanc, Terrason, Questors."

The Spanish Manifesto, on the subject of the rupture with this Country, we are assured was written by the French Minister Bournonville: he presented the draft of this Declaration, the day after his arrival, to the Prince of Peace: the Cabinet, however, objected to many parts of it, and the delay which occured in the issuing of it, arose from the discussions to which it gave rise. Bournonville, after protesting against the various modifications which had been made, waited on his Catholic Majesty, when he persuaded his Majesty to sign it without further alterations. Bournonville demanded the arrest of all the British in Spain, but the King ordered a decided refusal to be given.

Spain lately possed a very extensive trade in the Mediterranean, all the commerce of France, Genoa, Etruria, &c. being carried on under the Spanish flag, which likewise gave protection to the French intelligence with the Levant and Black Sea.

The late French Papers are filled with speculations on the probability of Peace.

The report that the Prince's friends mean to take an active part in the discussion of the Catholic question, is unfounded.

On Friday the price of insurance to Lisbon or Oporto, was 25 guineas per cent. and to the Mediterranean, from 26 to 30.

LONDON.—30th April.

General Sir James Craig, Sir John Stuart and General Vernon, yesterday took leave of his Majesty, and have set off to assume their commands in the Secret Expedition. General Tilson, is also to serve in it; and Brigadier General Slade has been removed from the Eastern to the South West District, to supply his place. If we may judge from the forward state of the preparations, the armament is upon the eve of sailing. Portsmouth is the principal point of rendezvous. The embarkation of the [illegible] commenced there on Tuesday, and will finish this day. The ships from Portsmouth, on their passage down channel, will be joined by a [illegible] corps from Plymouth. Two companies of the Royal Artillery, and the 81st, Regiment of Foot, 750 rank and file, embarked at the latter place on Tuesday, on board nine transports. They are in the finest state of discipline, and went off in high spirits, accompanied with the acclamations of thousands of spectators, who cheered them from the shore.

The following Proclamation is so materially different from the usual form of enforcing Quarantine, that we deem it proper to present it to our readers.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas alarming accounts have been received that an infectious disease (which, with a malignancy equalling if not exceeding that of the plague, has occasioned a dreadful mortality in several parts of Spain, and in our Town and Garrison of Gibraltar) has spread and extended itself to parts of the Coast of the Mediterranean; and, whereas, from the season of the year in which it has continued its ravages in those places where it has [illegible] appeared, there is no good ground of confidence [illegible] hope that the comparative coldness and the temperature of the climate can afford any obstacle to its introduction and progress in our kingdom:

And, whereas, we feel it to be incumbent upon us to employ such means as, under the protection and favour of divine providence may be best calculated to guard our loving subjects against the visitation of so dreadful a calamity, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation.

And we do herein, by and with the advice of our said council, most strictly enjoin and command all our loving subjects, and more especially those residing at any of the seaport towns, or in any other places on the coasts of this kingdom, whether they may themselves be liable to quarantine or otherwise, as they tender the preservation of their own lives, and the safety and welfare of all the inhabitants of this kingdom, most scrupulously to observe all the laws of Quarantine which now are or may hereafter be in force, and all orders made by us, with the advice of our Privy Council, or by our Privy Council, under the authority thereof; and particularly most carefully to avoid any communication with any ship or vessel, or with any person or persons [illegible] Spain, from or through the Mediterranean, or from the west of Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, or from Cadiz, or other parts of Spain without the Streights, lying to the southward of Cape St. Vincent, or from any place to which, by our royal proclamation, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, or by our orders in Council, the laws of quarantine are, or may hereafter be extended; or with any boat, or person therein, coming from or having been on board any such ship, until such ship, vessel, or boat, with the crews and persons on board, and the goods, wares, and merchandizes imported therein, shall have performed their quarantine in such places and manner as are or shall hereafter be directed in that behalf, and until they respectively shall have been duly discharged therefrom:

And we do further strictly exhort, enjoin, and command, all Magistrates and persons in authority, and all others our loving subjects, without loss of time, to give information to us, through our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or to our Privy Council, of any persons that they may know or believe to have offended against any of the said laws or orders; and we do hereby warn all persons whom it may concern, that we have given the strictest orders for enforcing, with the utmost rigour, the most punctual observance of the laws of quarantine, and all the orders, rules, and regulations relating thereto, it being our firm determination, upon serious consideration of the great extent of misery and calamity which a single instance of improvidently neglecting any of these regulations may bring upon our loving subjects, to cause the several penalties which the law has provided, or may provide, to be inflicted upon all those who may be guilty of any offence against the same.

And wherehas it is also necessary to take the utmost precaution to prevent the spreading of infection, in case the said malignant disease, or any other of a contagious nature (which God, in his mercy, avert!) should unhappily manifest itself in any part of our United Kingdom, notwithstanding the precautions taken to guard against the introduction thereof, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our said Council, to take measures for the establishment of a BOARD OF HEALTH, to consist of men able, learned, eminent, and experienced in the study and practice of physic, together with persons most capable, from their knowledge of the ports of our kingdom, to afford assistance in the forming of regulations respectively applicable to the local circumstances of the said ports; such Board to be authorized and directed to prepare and digest the best rules and regulatons for the speedy and effectual adoption of the most approved methods of guarding against the introduction and spreading of infection, [illegible] for purifying any [illegible] else, or any place in which [illegible] contagious disorder may have manifested itself, [illegible] to communicate the same to all magistrates, medical persons, and others of our loving subjects, who may be desirous, and may apply to be made acquainted therewith;

And we most strictly enjoin and command all magistrates and persons in authority, all medical persons, and others of our loving subjects, especially those within the maritime counties, to give immediate notice to us, through our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or our Privy Council, in case any person or persons should be attacked with any FEVER, attended with *new and uncommon symptoms*, such as to afford ground for apprehension that such fever is of the same nature as the disorder prevailing in several parts of Spain, and in Gibrattar, in order that the most immediate and effectual measures may be taken, as well for affording due and necessary assistance and relief to those afflicted with the same, as for preventing the contagion from spreading amongst our loving subjects.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 6th. of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

LONDON,—30th. March.

We yesterday received regular sets of Paris Journals. The Speech of the Emperor on taking the oath as KING OF ITALY, deserves particular attention, as displaying the principles on which he will make peace. He said—

SENATORS,

We have thought fit to appear among you on this occasion, in order to communicate to you our whole thoughts respecting objects of the highest importance to the State.

The force and power of the French Empire, are surpassed by the moderation which presides in all our political transactions.

We had conquered Holland; three-fourths of Germany; Switzerland; all Italy. We have been moderate in the midst of the greatest prosperity. Of so many provinces, we have only kept what was necessary to preserve us at the same point of consideration and power, which France has always possessed. The partition of Poland, the losses sustained by Turkey, the conquest of the Indies, and almost all our Colonies, had destroyed the balance of power to our disadvantage.

Whatever we have deemed useless to re-establish that balance we have given up—and in so doing we have acted in conformity to the principle by which we have been constantly directed—never to take arms for vain objects of grandeur, nor from the lust of conquest.

Germany has been evacuated; its provinces have been restored to the descendants of so many illustrious families, which would have been ruined had we not afforded them our generous protection. We have raised them up and given them new vigour—and the Princes of Germany have now more splendour and eclat than was enjoyed by their ancestors.

Austria herself, after two unsuccessful wars, has obtained the States of Venice. She would always have willingly exchanged the provinces she has lost for Venice.

Holland was declared independent almost as soon as it was conquered. The *union of Holland to our Empire would have perfected our commercial system as the greatest rivers of one half of our territory run through Holland.* Nevertheless, Holland is independent, and its customs, commerce, and administration, are conducted by its own Government.

Switzerland was occupied by our armies. We defended it against the combined forces of Europe. Its union with us would have completed our military frontier. Nevertheless Switzerland, by means of our mediation, governs itself through its 19 Cantons, independent and free.

The Union of the Italian Republic to the French territory would have been an advantage to our agriculture—nevertheless, after the second conquest, we at Lyons confirmed its independence. We now do more. We proclaim the principle of the separation of the Crowns of France and Italy by fixing for that separation—the moment when it can be done, and without danger to our people of Italy.

We have accepted, and will place upon our head the IRON CROWN of the ancient Lombards, in order to re-temper and consolidate it, so that it may not be broken by the shocks by which it will be threatened, as long as the Mediterranean continues out of its habitual state.

But we do not hesitate to declare, that we will transfer that crown to ONE OF OUR CHILDREN, natural or adopted, the moment we are freed from alarms for that independence we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean.

The Genius of Evil will in vain labour to rekindle War on the Continent. What has been united to our Empire by the constitution shall continue united to it. No new Province will be incorporated with it. But the laws of the Batavian Republic, the Mediation to the 19 Cantons of Switzerland, and this first Statute of the Kingdom of Italy shall be constantly under the protection of our Crown, and WE NEVER SHALL PERMIT ANY VIOLATION OF THEM.

In every circumstance, and in all transactions, we shall display the same moderation, and we hope that our people will not again be called to exhibit that courage and energy they have always shewn in the defence of their lawful rights.

PARIS,—22d. March.

There is a talk of two expected alliances, the one between Austria & France, & the other between France & Russia. There is even mention of a reciprocal embassy between these two empires. It is said that conformably to the promise made to the Emperor Alexander, France will evacuate the Electorate of Hanover. It fact, the army which occupies that Electorate is diminishing. It is also said, that the different corps of that of the coast, which had been detached from it for some time as well to serve as a garrison in Paris and to march into Italy, where hostilities were feared, have received orders to return to their respective armies. On the other side, all the Officers who had received leave of absence for six months, are required to rejoin their Corps, though their furloughs are not expired, and all the Generals employed in the army on the coast have received orders to repair to their posts. From these dispositions it is presumed that the expedition against England, so long deferred, will at length be carried into effect. Several circumstances contribute to support this opinion, of which time alone can ascertain the truth. We are assured, in the mean time, that Marshall Massena will have the command of the Expedition Army destined against England: Marshal Angereau that of the Army destined against Ireland, and Marshall Marmont that of the army which is to land in Scotland. All these preparations, it is said, are completed at all points.

CADIZ,—28th. February.

Admiral Gravina has lately arrived at Cadiz. He is to command the numerous and formidable fleet which is collecting in this Port and that of Carthagena.

The fleet will consist of thirty ships of war of different sizes, among which are two three-deckers, ten other sail of the line, and twelve large frigates. Every precaution is taken to put the coast in a good state of defence.—Besides the levies of seamen made in the maritime departments of Carthagena, Cadiz, and Ferrol, Catalonia will furnish 6000, and Biscay 3000. We learn from Ferrol, that fresh troops are arriving there every day, and that the fortifications of the place are strengthening. Some vessels and some frigates are in the roads, and 53 gunboats. The English squadron, under the orders of Admiral Orde, has been out of sight some days.

ITALY, FEB. 8.—Admiral Nelson has lately received from England a reinforcement of several ships of the line and frigates. He cruizes about forty miles from Toulon, and observes the whole line of the Italian, French and Spanish coast, from Palermo, by Leghorn, Toulon, and Barcelona, to the straights of Gibraltar. The ships under his orders cruize in every direction, through this great extent of sea, and detain all French and Spanish merchant ships.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The YOUNG ROSCIUS appeared for the third time before a London audience last night, in the character of *Young Norval.*

We hesitate not to say, in the outset, that the opinion with which we went impressed, that his performance of *Young Norval* would be as near perfection as possible, was fully justified. The whole, however, of his part in the second act (in which he makes his first appearance), requires that level kind of speaking not calculated to shew off his talants to advantage—There is no opportunity of producing any great effect. In recounting his simple tale to *Lord Randolph* his voice was occasionally inarticulate—it sunk so low towards the end of some of the periods, that the last one or two words could not be heard. But this is not the fault of the boy; it is a defect which we are to attribute to the tenderness and weakness of his age: it will soon be remedied; perhaps he laboured under a hoarseness arising from cold. In this scene too, we thought we discovered at times that the voice had been weakened by fatigue and over exertion.—Indeed he should not be suffered to play so often. But in his narrative to *Lord Randolph*, there was a fire and a vigour, whenever the occasion called for it, particularly in that part where he says:—

> The pursuit I led
> Till we o'ertook the spoil encumber'd foe;
> We fought and *conquered.*

The manner in which he spoke the last word was inimitable. In this scene, he seemed to be convinced that there is some degree of tameness, and he endeavoured to make up for it by the excellence of his by[illegible]. Nothing could be finer. In order to prove [illegible] he i[illegible] pertinently intruding upon [illegible] be-tween *Lady Randolph* and [illegible] husband, [illegible] appears to be occupied w[illegible] the surround[illegible] [illegible] the m[illegible] [illegible]nce of the an[illegible] castle, [illegible] the Baron's [illegible] and attendants. [illegible] ces that astonishment which may be supposed to have seized the mind of one who says:—

> Never till this hour
> Stood I in such a presence.

When he is desired to accompany *Lord Randolph* to prepare for war, his first emotion, the eagerness of a breast filled with martial ardour, is on the point of hurrying him off the stage without taking any further notice of *Lady Randolph*—He checks himself in an instant, returns, and with inimitable grace retires, saluting the noble Mistress of the mansion.—His knowledge of stage effect and management is consummate.

The fourth and fifth act (he does not appear at all in the third) have none of that tameness which belongs to the second. In these acts his performance was faultless; he surprised even those who had seen him in *Achmet.* Nothing, surely, could be more touching than the manner in which he tells the story of the mountain hermit.

> Fierce they fought;
> The stranger fell, and with his dying breath,
> Declar'd his name and lineage.—Mighty GOD!
> The soldier cried—My brother! Oh my brother!

The tone in which he spoke the word *brother*, drew down a storm of applause. Not less felicitous was his delivery of the line—

> And happy in my mind was he that died.

But the scene with his mother, in which she discloses the secret of his birth, was a masterpiece of fine acting. The noble fire of the boy, bursting through the supposed obscurity of his birth—the animation of these lines—

> Now, if I live, with mighty chiefs I stand,
> And, if I fall, with noble dust I lie,

were in the happiest stile. The ease and success with which his voice ascends to the dignity of anger or the glow of heroism, and descends to the most melting tones of filial tenderness, are unequalled:—

> These are the sole possessions of poor Norval.

The manner in which he seemed to feel the obscurity and lowliness of his state was very fine.—But nothing could surpass the melting pathos of the following speech:—

> Oh, tell me who and where my mother is!
> Oppress'd by a base world, perhaps she bends
> Beneath the weight of other ills than grief,
> And desolate implores of Heav'n the aid
> Her son should give—It is—it must be so—
> Your countenance confesses that she's wretched—
> Oh tell me her condition! Can the sword—
> Who shall resist me in a parent's cause?

The transport and fire that break forth when he knows himself to be a *Douglas*—the spirit with which he speaks the following line—

> The blood of Douglas will protect itself,

animated the whole audience. The indignation with which he hears *Glenalvon's* character developed to him, and the fire and energy which he communicated to the following line, were long and loudly applauded:

> Has he indeed! Then let yon false Glenalvon
> Beware of *me!*

Perhaps, however, the most finished scene in the whole play was the scene between *Young Norval* and *Glenalvon* at the end of the 4th. act. The spirit with which the former retorts the insulting taunts of the latter; the pointedness of the rebuke; the fire and indignation that occupy his whole soul, drew from the audience repeated shouts of applause. It was impossible to give more effect to the following lines, than the *Young Roscius* did:—

> Sir, I have been accustom'd all my days
> To hear and speak the plain and simple truth;
> And tho' I have been told that there are men
> Who borrow friendship's tongue to speak their scorn,
> Yet in such language I am little skill'd—
> Therefore I thank Glenalvon for his counsel
> Altho' it sounded harshly—

The emphasis he placed upon the *counsel* was most happy. Indeed every speech in the scene was so well delivered, that it is almost unnecessary to quote particular passages. The following, however, were most applauded by the audience. It was not the mere common applause of hands; it was a long continued roar and shout, renewed and repeated five successive times:—

> The humble Norval
> Is of a race who strive not but with deeds—
> Did I not fear to freeze thy shallow valour,
> And make thee sink too soon beneath my sword,
> I'd tell thee—what thou art—I know thee well—
> — — — — — —
> Within my bosom reigns another Lord;
> Honor, sole judge and umpire of itself—
> — — — — — —
> Think not so lightly, Sir, of my resentment,
> When we contend again our strife is mortal.

The fifth act opens with a soliloquy, in which the imputed monotony of his voice was scarcely perceptible; the language is beautifully descriptive, and the sentiments occasionally interposed are of a sedate and solemn nature, well suited to the tones and cadences with which his utterance is so richly gifted. A nobler tone he assumed, when after remarking upon the affection which *Old Norval* bears him; he ponders on his future prosperity and exclaims—

> Eventful day! how hast thou chang'd my state,
> . . . . . .

Here he displayed a gradual and more awful elevation of voice, as he proceeded to these loftier sentiments:

> Ye glorious stars: high Heav'n's resplendent host!
> To whom I oft have of my lot complain'd,
> Hear and record my soul's unalter'd wish!
> Dead or alive, let me but be renown'd,
> May Heav'n inspire some fierce gigantic Dane
> To give a bold defiance to our host!

But if words could paint the ardour and energy with which he repeated the following lines, some faint idea might be afforded to our readers, of the loud, various, reiterated plaudits, with which every corner of the house rang for some minutes:

> Before he speaks it out—I will accept—
> Like DOUGLAS *conquer*, or like DOUGLAS *die*—

Numberless other passages we might instance, which he delivered with the same justness and impressiveness of emphasis; but we shall only mention the following, where he glows with such burning zeal to defend his mother, and evince his birth:—

> My country's foes must witness who I am,
> On the invaders heads I'll prove my birth,
> Till friends and foes confess the generous *strain.*
> If in this strife I fall, blame not your son,
> Who, if he lives not *honored*, must not live.

But the dying scene exhibited powers even beyond what our most sanguine admiration could prompt us to expect.—The gradual decline of strength, the faultering accents, the shivering convulsive approaches of dissolution, could not possibly be more naturally expressed—his tones growing insensibly fainter and fainter, and giving so thrilling a sensibility to the last effusion of filial fondness when he languidly murmurs.

> I think life only wanting to my fame:
> But who shall *comfort thee?*

He then falls repeating the fond words—

> My *Mother!* O my *Mother!*

With his expiring breath, and in a tone that touched the inmost fibre of every heart, and drew down torrents of tears, from the eyes of every parent, and every child. The bursts of applause that followed must have been heard to judge of their enthusiasm. They still ring in our ears, as the scene is still present to our eyes.

The Prince of *Wales* was in his box the whole of the play; he applauded the *Young Roscius* loudly and frequently.

The repetition of the Tragedy for to-morrow night was received with continued shouts. Yet, we cannot but lament, that the health of the Boy should be so risked by thus playing every night.

War-Office 19th. February 1805.

BREVET.—Lieut. Col. W. C. Madan, on half pay of the Independents, to be Colonel in the Army. Major G. Crump, on half pay of Ogle's late Levy, to be Lieut. Col. in the Army.

The accounts from Spain boast of the preparations making to fit out ships against England. Part of Lord Nelson's fleet is still cruising before Barcelona.

The *double* Naval Command in the East Indies, has taken place, and Sir T. Trowbridge is proceeding to the Malabar station.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

CRITICAL REMARKS, ON THE VACCINE DISEASE.

The Vaccine Diſeaſe has of late, been a ſubject of general diſcuſſion. It is conſidered of ſuch univerſal importance to mankind, as to merit every attention. Convincing proofs exhibit in a ſtrong point of view, that, the fatal conſequences which ſo often attend the Small-pox, may, by the vaccine diſcovery, be greatly ameliorated, and perhaps, future obſervations and experiments may ſhew, that it may by this mean, be altogether eradicated.

It is this conſideration, that hath urged and induced, the preſent inveſtigation. The Writer is well convinced, that he engages in an arduous undertaking.—Poſſibly, he may be found unequal to it: If this ſhould be the caſe, he hopes, the zeal which is ſhewn on the preſent occaſion, may ſtimulate others, poſſeſſing greater abilities, to engage in a comprehenſive examination, and point out the origin of this diſeaſe, by adducing more ſatisfactory and rational arguments for it, than thoſe at preſent, in general eſtimation.

Notwithſtanding ſo much has been ſaid, and more, that has been written on this ſubject, by Authors of the greateſt celebrity and conſideration, it may poſſibly appear evident, to candid and impartial obſervers, that the origin of the Vaccine diſeaſe, appears ſtill to be a paradox, requiring farther elucidation.

The preſent general received opinion, is, that, the Vaccine diſeaſe originates from the *greaſe* in the HORSES-HEEL, and by it communicated to the Cow, and that, a diſeaſe ariſing from any other cauſe, is ſpurious.

But perhaps, it may be maintained, that this is a mere hypotheſis; that the arguments by which this point is endeavoured to be eſtabliſhed are inconcluſive, and that, the experiments adduced in its favor, are inſufficient to demonſtrate, that the diſeaſe originates from ſuch cauſe.

The generally received opinion then concerning the origin of the Vaccine diſeaſe, not being here at preſent admitted, probably it will be with reaſon expected, that more concluſive arguments ſhould be aſſigned, for a different opinion.

This will be attempted in this manner,—*Firſt*, It may be fairly preſumed, until the contrary be proved, that Cows and other animals, are equally ſubject, to receive the variolous contagion, in a ſimilar manner, from the ſame cauſes, which produce it in human beings.*

Secondly, That what is now underſtood to be the Vaccine diſeaſe, may have been communicated to the Cow, by Milkers, who may have had a mild ſpecies of Small pox.—The diſeaſe being in a ſtate of maturation, the puſtule or puſtules on the hand, may have been broken, by the friction of milking, and thereby infected the *teat* of the Cow.

Thirdly, It may have happened, in a Cow thus infected, when the puſtules were in a ſtate to convey the infection; that other perſons free from diſeaſe, might by the friction of milking, have burſt the puſtules on the *teat*, and by that mean, have received by the hand, a mild kind of variolous diſeaſe, which at the time, might not have been known to be ſuch, although it was underſtood to prevent the Small pox.—Other diſeaſes are in like manner communicated.

Fourthly, It is highly probable, that matter taken from a perſon, infected with the Small pox in the natural way, and inſerted in the Cow's-teat, would produce a diſeaſe, in every reſpect ſimilar to the vaccine.

Fifthly, That virus taken from a Cow infected in this manner, and inſerted in a human being, might cauſe a diſeaſe, in every reſpect like to the vaccine.

Sixthly, It is poſſible the Vaccine diſeaſe, may have been prevalent, in places where there were no Horſes, with *greaſy heels*, to convey the infection.

These propoſitions being admitted, the ſubject may be conſidered, in a new point of view.—If it be maintained, as it is at preſent, that the matter of *greaſe* in the Horſe, undergo a material alteration in the Cow, by which it is ſuppoſed to be deprived, in a great degree, of its malignity; may it not with equal reaſon, be alledged, that the variolous virus in like manner, when inſerted in the Cow, or, other brute animal, may be ſo far changed, as to produce the mildeſt poſſible diſeaſe?

The admiſſion of this doctrine, may remove the diſpute, concerning the genuine quality of the matter; there can be no apprehenſion of its degenerating, or being decompoſed, becauſe it may by this mean, be always obtained pure from the fountain head.

Fluids are the cauſe of life—diſeaſe; and death in animals, while they continue healthy, circulate freely, through the various parts of the body, and the ſuperfluous parts, expelled through the paſſages made for them by nature—an animal may be nouriſhed, preſerved in health, and perform its functions. Beſides this, when in and out of an animal, the *fluids* are continually ſubject to be affected by internal, external, and accidental cauſes, to be decompoſed, and return to their original elements, but, during the period of time they are undergoing this alteration; they may communicate the moſt fatal diſeaſes, by degenerating into the moſt powerful poiſons.

Thus the white of an *Egg* in a ſtate of putrifaction is one of the moſt dangerous poiſons.—This principle will obtain in a great degree, in all fluids impregnated with various ſubſtances.

Perhaps, the pureſt ſtate of the vaccine *fluid*, can only be procured immediately from the Cow.—That in proportion to its age and expoſure to air, or being repeatedly tranſplanted, from one perſon to another, it becomes contaminated, and changed from its genuine and pure ſtate.—By ſuch cauſes, it may produce a ſpurious diſeaſe, or it may poſſibly degenerate, into the variolous contagion.—cauſe puſtules and other ſymptoms, like to the malignant Small-pox, or it may be ſo far decompoſed, as to fail in producing the genuine, or any other diſeaſe.

Herds of brute animals, at particular ſeaſons of the year, may be infected with the variolous contagion: Hence the Milk which forms ſo material a part of the ſubſiſtence of mankind in general, and Natives of India in particular, may, according to the degree of virulence of the diſeaſe, be ſo impregnated, at particular times, as to communicate, to a very conſiderable extent the moſt deſtructive and fatal ſpecies of Small-pox.—The fluids ſo impregnated, would in all probability be diſſolved, and the blood eſcape from the blood-veſſels, into the lymphatick ſyſtem, and through the outlets of the animal economy.

By reflecting more particularly on this point, ſeveral important phenomena, attendant on the vaccine and other diſeaſes, might be explained, and perhaps a rational method of cure obtained; but for reaſons before aſſigned, the writers ſituation and profeſſional duties, does not at preſent admit of farther inveſtigation.—He profeſſes his-ſelf, to be ſtrictly impartial in this enquiry; his only object has been, to which, all diſcuſſions of this nature, ought to tend, namely, the *general good*.

If future experiments ſhould demonſtrate the vaccine diſeaſe, to originate in the *greaſe* of the Horſes-heel, he is ready to admit that doctrine, but, until that be done, he hopes, in conſideration of what is here advanced, to be allowed to ſuſpend his aſſent, and to conclude, that the vaccine diſeaſe does not originate in ſuch cauſe.

But, 1ſt. That it originates in every cauſe, which produces the variolous virus.

2dly. That variolous matter being inſerted in a Cow, is deprived in a great degree of its malignity, and that the *virus* being immediately taken from a Cow thus infected, when the puſtules are in a ſtate of maturation, may produce the genuine and mildeſt poſſible vaccine diſeaſe.

These opinions ſo freely declared, with and diffidence ſubmitted to candid and impartial conſideration, are not in the leaſt intended to leſſen the merit and eſteem due to the diſcoverer of the Vaccine diſeaſe, or of thoſe who have by their reſearches in it, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and who, are juſtly entitled to all the applauſe which has been, or may be conferred on them by the Public.

* At the period of time, the above remarks were written, it was intended to have ſupported the opinions, by adducing numerous experiments, but, the Writer was removed to a ſituation, which rendered it impoſſible to carry thoſe intentions, into execution.

WAR-OFFICE,—2d. February.

2d. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Capt. W. F. Spicer, to be Major by purchaſe, vice Adams, promoted to the 25th Light Dragoons.

1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards, Lieut. Col. Lord F. Bentinck, from the 45th. Foot, to be captain of a company, vice the Hon. C. Fitzroy, who exchanges.

29th. Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Col. J. A. Veſſey, from the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Lieut. Col. without purchaſe

98th. Regiment, J. Burke, Eſq. to be colonel, with temporary rank in the Army; Major W. Douglas, from the 53d. to be Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. A. Lloyd, from the 20th and G. G. L'Eſtrange, from the 73d. to be Majors.

LONDON,—27th. March.

Private advices ſtate, that the Emperor of Auſtria has fully ſanctioned the arrangement for Bonaparte to be King of Italy—ſome letters ſay, on promiſe of farther aggrandizement for the Houſe of Auſtria—others, that the Emperor acquieſces to conceal his ſentiments till he may have an opportunity of re-aſſerting his claims to the Milaneſe.

Accounts from Holland ſtate, that the French troops had taken poſſeſſion of Naples, under the pretence of protecting it againſt any attack by the Ruſſian forces.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—Our land army is going to be conſiderably augmented. In all parts officers are employed in recruiting, to place the regiments of infantry on the War footing, and our Government never ſhewed more activity to carry on the War againſt England with all poſſible vigour.

Gratuitous Tuiton.—Every diſtrict in England ſhould emulatingly be made acquainted with the moſt uſeful inſtitution which has been for ſome time eſtabliſhed in the Borough Road, London, for the education of poor children. At this ſeminary, *a thouſand* poor children are inſtructed by a Mr. Lancaſter, a worthy Quaker, without any charge to the parents. The ſchool has no fund whatever, except the *unſolicited donations* of the friends of unprotected childhood, which, we are happy to find, have not been withheld. Indeed, the good effects of this inſtitution have already become ſo ſtriking, that it is not unfrequently viſited by the firſt characters in the kingdom in point of worth and rank. Mr. Lancaſter had lately the honour of being introduced to his Majeſty, whom he addreſſed as follows: "Permit, O King, one of thy faithful ſubjects to offer his ſincere wiſhes for thy beſt welfare and preſervation. May that Divine Hand which hath been with thee from thy youth up till now, and ſupported thee through many deep trials and afflictions, be ſtill about thy houſe, thy path, thy bed, and all thy ways, and may peace and righteouſneſs be multiplied to thee, and thy family!" The King was much affected, and gave a diſplay of that character which has endeared him to his faithful ſubjects, in the expreſſions of kindneſs be made uſe of to the Quaker.

TRAVELLER,—16th. February.

Laſt night in the Houſe of Lords, the Duke of Clarence aſked, if any enquiry was intended to be inſtituted, reſpecting the conduct of the Noble Lord late at the head of the Admiralty; in anſwer to which, *Lord Sidmouth* ſolemnly diſclaimed any knowledge of ſuch intention In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Giles gave notice of a motion for renewing the former act for Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

Bonaparte's letter to his Majeſty, and Lord Mulgrave's anſwer, have been laid before the Senate, the Legiſlative Body, and the Tribunate; a report upon the letter and the anſwer was at the ſame time ſubmitted to the Senate, to the Legiſlative body, and to the Tribunate: they are documents of the higheſt importance. They contraſt the ſituation of France with the ſituation of England; review the poſition of Europe, enter into the politics of all the different Courts, conſider each in its relation to England and in its relation to France, and may be conſidered as a *Manifeſto, upon the preſent ſtate of the World*. We have peruſed them with the deepeſt intereſt and attention, yet it is difficult to form any deciſive opinion upon the views of the French Government, in making the late pacific overture. If in one part we ſee moderation, in another we diſcover ambition. Pacific expreſſions are the immediate followers of warlike menaces, tributes to the power of Great Britain uſher in repreſentations of our incapacity to reſiſt the force of France, and confeſſions of the ſuperiority of our commerce and our navy, are the preludes to the ſtouteſt aſſertions of the fears we entertain of attack and invaſion. Theſe ſtatements declare, that of the four chances to be ſurmounted before France can invade us, three have already been decided in her favor. Our readers will ſmile at hearing what the three are; the building of the boats, and of the ports to hold them (theſe are called *chances*,) the collecting them together, and the fourth remaining chance is *only the effecting a paſſage over*. Of a Continental Coalition againſt France, the Government Orators will not admit the ſlighteſt probability. Germany, Auſtria, and Pruſſia; are repreſented as having lately given the moſt amicable aſſurances to France; our negotiation with Sweden is ſaid to have been broken off by a menace on the part of Pruſſia, to march an army into Pomerania, and the *coldneſs* between Ruſſia and France has not aſſumed the form and ſhape of *enmity*. If, therefore, upon the whole review of theſe moſt important documents, we are aſked to what opinion we incline; we muſt reply, THAT WE THINK BONAPARTE DOES WISH FOR PEACE WITH THIS COUNTRY. Whether he wiſhes for peace upon ſuch terms as this country can accept with honour, is another queſtion.

A quantity of decayed human bones were laſt week found in digging near Lewes, ſuppoſed to have been interred ſince the famous battle of Lewes Anno 1264; *Tempus Hen.* 3.

Since the appointment of the Hon. Admiral Berkeley to the command of the Sea Fencibles, 50,000l. per annum has been ſaved, by muſtering the men only once a month, inſtead of every week.

Court of King's Bench,—March 2.

GARDNER v JADIS.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Capt. Gardner, of the Navy, ſon of Admiral Gardner, to recover damages for criminal converſation with his wife. The damages were laid at 20,000l. It was ſtated by Mr. Erſkine, and proved in Court, that the plaintiff, in the year 1796, married this Lady, daughter-in-law of Lord Hobart, at Madras. They afterwards returned to England, and for ſome time lived on terms of harmony and affection. Captain Gardner was appointed to the command of the *Ruby*, and afterwards of the *Reſolution*, and conſequently was frequently obliged to be abſent on duty for a conſiderable time.

The latter end of January, 1802, Captain Gardner quitted Portſmouth for the Channel ſervice, and Mrs. Gardner departed on a viſit to Mr. and Mrs. Wooleſly, at Brockton, in Staffordſhire, where the defendant, Mr. Jadis, was alſo a viſitor. Mrs. Gardner was repreſented as a lady of great beauty, and very young. Mr. Jadis was about her own age, and the frequent opportunities they had of being together, produced that mutual regard which terminated in a criminal connection.—From Brackton, Mrs Gardner came to London, and reſided in Portugal-ſtreet. She met with Mr. Jadis at the Opera Houſe, and their intercourſe was renewed. He viſited her at her houſe, and was continually in her company.

Suſannah Baker depoſed, that ſhe was Mrs. Gardner's own maid in 1801. This witneſs proved, that Mr. Jadis had been in her miſtreſs's bed-room; and this ſervant was ſent away on one occaſion to warm ſome broth, in order to afford them an opportunity of being alone together. The ſervant declared ſhe had then and afterwarns ſeen ſufficient to convince her that an improper intercourſe had taken place.—When Captain Gardner returned, in July 1803, he was very ill, and was attended to town by the Surgeon of the ſhip, Mrs. Gardner was then pregnant, and did not ſleep with her huſband.—the Doctor having adviſed to the contrary. In December Mrs. Gardner was delivered of a male child, which, according to the laws of nature, could not have been the offſpring of her huſband.—Capt. Caldwell ſpoke in high terms of the conduct and character of the plaintiff.

Mr. Garrow made a brief but eloquent addreſs to the Jury. He admitted, that when a defendant endeavoured by artifice to inſinuate himſelf into the effections of a virtuous and beautiful woman, or where the adulterer, while in the confidence of the huſband, laid ſnares for debauching the wife of his too credulous friend, the damages could not be too exemplary; but the preſent caſe was totally the reverſe; the the defendant was a very young man, ſcarcely of age at the time this act took place: he met a young and beautiful woman, left entirely to herſelf; they had frequent opportunities of being together, and at this time his conduct was exemplary. On coming to town ſhe reſorted to public places; he met her at the Opera, and paid her a viſit, which ſhe returned; he was therefore placed in a ſituation ſcarcely to be reſiſted even by men of more prudence and riper years.

Lord Ellenborough, in an appropriate charge obſerved, that if there had been a regular train of artiſice for the ſeduction of this lady, laid by the defendant, it would be a caſe for exemplary damages; but from the behaviour of the lady herſelf, it appeared ſhe was not very delicate in her conduct.

The Jury returned a verdict of 1000l. for the plaintiff.

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